

RES

How much this is in every man's power, by making resolutions to himself, is easy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, resolution; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*

5. Constancy, firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of resolution; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would unfate myself to be in a due resolution. *Shakep.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope, If not what resolution from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [resolutus, Lat. resolutus, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE. *n. f.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best resonances, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

RESONANT. *adj.* [resonant, Fr. resonans, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

TO RESORT. *v. n.* [resortus, Fr.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to resort to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much defied all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

2. To go publicly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth resort, And from his memory inflame their breasts To matchless valour. *Milton's Agamem.*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort. *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

The fons of light Hafted, resorting to the summons high, To Argos' realms the victor god resorts, And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale's Law of England.*

RESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick resort. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of resort are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her resort. *Shakep.*

4. [Resort, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon's Essays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go, We wander after pathless destiny, Whole dark resorts since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

TO RESOUND. *v. a.* [resono, Lat. resonans, Fr.]

1. To echo; to found back; to celebrate by found.

The sweet finger of Israel with his psaltery loudly resounded the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacem.*

The found of hymns, wherewith thy throne Incompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. *Milton.*

2. To found; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! resound. *Pope.*

3. To return founds; to found with any noise.

With other echo late I taught your shades, To answer and resound far other song. *Milton.*

TO RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

What resounds in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milt.*

What is common fame, which founds from all quarters of the world, and resounds back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*

RESOURCE. *n. f.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see: *ressource*, Fr. *ressource* derives it from *resoudre*, Fr. to spring up.]

Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd; Us'd threatnings, mix'd with prayers, his last resource; With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

TO RESO'VE. *v. a.* [re and *solvo*.] To sow anew.

Us'd threatnings, mix'd with prayers, his last resource; With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

OVER wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as they are forced to sow summer corn. *Bacon.*

TO RESPEAK. *v. n.* [re and *parlo*.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell, And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again, Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

RES

TO RESPECT. *v. a.* [respectus, Lat.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake, Left thou should'st seven winters more respect Than a perpetual honour. *Shakep. Meas. for Meas.*

In orchards and gardens we do not to much respect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. [Respect, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a respected friend.

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philis.*

I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift to Gay.*

3. To have relation to.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly respect them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should respect the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RESPECT. *n. f.* [respectus, Fr. respectus, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much respect upon the world; They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakep.*

My country's good with a respect more tender Than mine own life. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore Let me not shame respect; but give me leave To take that course by your content and voice. *Shakep.*

Enneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with respect in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Disgrace.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect; Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect. *Prior.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a respect for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Lake.*

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect; No other obligation? *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

The Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering. *Gen. iv.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. *Prov.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best respect in Rome, Groaning under this age's yoke, Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakep.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair respects, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Watson's Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret respects were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this respect beside; For that my grandfire was an Englishman, Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakep.*

Since that respects of fortune are his love, I shall not be his wife. *Shakep. King Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In respect of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in respect of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in respect of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RESPECTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a respecter of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPECTFUL. *adj.* [respect and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine? From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn? Or you grow cold, respectful, or forsworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with respectful fear, The list'ning people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day, Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

RES

RESPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their respective waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When so many present themselves before their respective magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a respective medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Reg.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make respectful in myself. *Shakep.*

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

He was exceeding respectful and precise. *Raleigh.*

RESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *respective*.]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns respectively to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle respectively every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the East and West are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have respectively in the whole body of the universe. *South's Sermons.*

The principles of those governments are respectively disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 54.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not East nor West, but respectively. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part respectfully with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very respectfully welcome. *Shakep.*

RESPIRATION. *n. f.* [respiro, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION. *n. f.* [respiration, Fr. respiratio, from *respiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the respiration of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Synops or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of respiration. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of respiration to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day Appear of respiration to the just, And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

TO RESPIRE. *v. n.* [respiro, Lat. respirer, Fr.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire; The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire, The faint knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire, Where foaming wrath, their cruel tuffs they whet, And trample th' earth the whiles they may respire. *F. 2.*

Is a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air impris'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends, The breath of heav'n fresh blowing pure, and sweet, With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre; And see! the torur'd ghosts respire, See shady forms advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

RESPIRE. *n. f.* [respiro, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend Quiet, though sad, the respite of that day, That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

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Witdom and eloquence in vain would plead One moment's respite for the learned head; Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd th' ape, for to require Respite till morrow t' answer his desire. *Hubbard's Tale.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little respite or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessity, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Some pause and respite only I require, Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

TO RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd, To respite his day-labour with repast, Or with repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

2. [Respite, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

An act pass'd for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, upon the publick faith, in November following; till which time they were to respite it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning. *Clarendon.*

RESPLENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *resplendens*.] Lustre; brightness.

RESPLENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *resplendens*.] Lustre; brightness.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold In full resplendence, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

RESPLENDENT. *adj.* [resplendens, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, resplendent in all glory. *Camden's Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found, With royal arras and resplendent gold. *Faery Queen.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more resplendent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Empires of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneous light is most resplendent, in the green light it is manifestly less resplendent, in the blue light still less. *Newton's Opticks.*

Resplendent bras, and more resplendent dames. *Pope.*

RESPLENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *resplendens*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

TO RESPOND. *v. n.* [respondeo, Lat. respondere, Fr.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme responds thy various lay; Here rows a torrent, there meanders play. *Broom.*

RESPONDENT. *n. f.* [respondens, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the respondent should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Dyke's Parergon.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long practis'd moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The respondent may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watt's Logic.*

RESPONSE. *n. f.* [responsus, Lat.]

1. An answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the responses of the gods with all possible veneration. *Grov. of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flourish'd, began to droop, and from giving responses in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced. *Hammond.*

2. [Response, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a hallock and common prayer book. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct response; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own response. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

RESPONSIBLE. *adj.* [from *respondere*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not responsible for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Capable